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KYLT[®] PORCINE ROTAVIRUS TYPE C

REAL-TIME RT-PCR DETECTION

i For in vitro Veterinary Diagnostics only.

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DIRECTION FOR USE

RT-qPCR.RotaC.02, Rev006, August 2024

KYLT[®]

PORCINE ROTAVIRUS TYPE C

Real-Time RT-PCR Detection

1. GENERAL






| Characteristic | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Article name | Kylt [®] Rotavirus C LD 100, Kylt [®] Rotavirus C LD 25 |
| Name of pathogen | Porcine Rotavirus Type C |
| Pathogen also known as | PRV-C |
| Caused disease | Rotavirus C Infection |
| Organism | Virus |
| Target molecule | RNA |
| Technology | Real-Time RT-PCR |
| Internal Control | beta-actin (endogenous), IC-RNA (exogenous) |
| Host-group | Swine |
| Sample types | <ul style="list-style-type: none">tissues and organs (e.g. lymph node, enteric mucosa)swab samples (e.g. organs, rectal)isolates derived from cultural processes |
| Target HEX channel (550 nm) | beta-actin |
| Target FAM channel (520 nm) | Porcine Rotavirus Type C |
| Target Cy5 channel (670 nm) | IC-RNA |
| Pooling | Up to 5 samples |
| Temperature profile | Kylt [®] Profile I |

These kits were developed for use by trained laboratory personnel following standardized procedures. This Direction For Use must be followed strictly.

2. REAL-TIME PCR

The RNA target sequences are reverse transcribed (Reverse Transcription (RT)) and amplified in parallel with respective primer pairs in the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). Amplified target sequences are detected via fluorescently labeled probes during the PCR reaction in real-time (Real-Time PCR). Their emitted fluorescence is separately optically measured by the Real-Time PCR thermal cycler. The pathogen-specific status of a sample can be evaluated by considering all amplified targets per sample and the negative and positive controls per run.

3. KIT CONTENTS

| Reagent | Lid color | 100 Reactions Article no. 31215 | 25 Reactions Article no. 31216 | Storage temperature |
|------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2x RT-qPCR-Mix |  Transparent | 4x 280 µl | 1x 280 µl | <= -18°C |
| Detection-Mix |  Violet | 4x Lyoph. a final 150 µl | 1x Lyoph. a final 150 µl | <= -18°C |
| Positive Control |  Red | 4x Lyoph. a final 50 µl | 2x Lyoph. a final 50 µl | <= -18°C |
| Negative Control |  Blue | 2x 1 ml | 2x 1 ml | <= -18°C |
| IC-RNA |  Black | 2x Lyoph. a final 500 µl | 1x Lyoph. a final 500 µl | <= -18°C |

4. STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- If necessary, prepare aliquots of the reagents to limit freeze-thaw cycles to 3.
- Components from different batches may not be mixed or interchanged.
- The components are to be used within the indicated shelf life (see box label).
- The **Detection-Mix** needs to be stored and handled protected from light.

5. REAGENT PREPARATION

- Before first use, rehydrate the lyophilized **Detection-Mix**: add 150 µl of the Negative Control per vial, briefly incubate at room temperature and mix by pulse-vortexing.
- Before its first use, rehydrate each vial of **Positive Control**: add 50 µl of Negative Control per vial, briefly incubate at room temperature and mix thoroughly by repeated vortexing.
- Before first use rehydrate the **IC-RNA** by adding 500 µl of Negative Control per vial, briefly incubate at room temperature and mix by pulse-vortexing.

6. NECESSARY EQUIPMENT, DEVICES AND CONSUMABLES

- Real-time PCR cycler capable of detecting the appropriate fluorescence wavelength. (Note that the default normalization option against ROX (e.g. using ABI cyclers) must be disabled).
- Purification Kit yielding sufficiently high concentration of inhibitor-free DNA/RNA (e.g. Kylt RNA / DNA Purification products)."
- Compatible PCR-plates strips or single tubes.
- Vortex mixer.
- Table top microcentrifuge.
- Adjustable Micropipettes covering the appropriate volume range.
- Matching PCR-clean pipette tips with filters.
- Certified Nuclease-free (PCR-clean) consumables.
- Powder-free gloves to be worn during the entire setup and changed in case of contamination.

7. CONTROL REACTIONS

- Each PCR run must include a **Positive Control** to monitor the specificity and efficiency of the reagents and the reaction itself, including the performance of the Real-Time PCR and of the Real-Time PCR thermal cycler.
- Each PCR run must include a **Negative Control** to ensure the absence of contaminations.
- The **Internal Control** is based on detection of **beta-actin**, which is ubiquitous in the cells of the host that the sample is derived from. The beta-actin target gene is co-amplified with every single reaction and allows for evaluation of sufficient sampling, sample storage and shipment, sample preparation and the Real-Time PCR run itself.
- It is recommended to run one or more of a **RNA Isolation Control (RIC)** per set of RNA preparation. The RIC is a "mock sample" composed of the plain sterile buffer used for the preparation of the raw samples. It is processed as a normal sample and allows the detection of potential contaminations of the reagents used (in addition to the Negative Control reaction) as well as for the detection of potential carryover contamination between individual samples, e.g. during the RNA preparation process.
- The **Internal Control RNA** is added during the RNA preparation and co-purified with each sample. It is used to confirm true-negative results. IC-RNA can be detected in the Internal Control channel if the RNA preparation was successful and no RT- or real-time PCR inhibitors are present. Add at least 5 µl of rehydrated IC-RNA per sample preparation.

8. REACTION SETUP

- **Note:** The sample must be denatured prior to the PCR setup. This can be done either for the entire eluate or only for a partial amount. For denaturation, the sample must be heated to 95 °C for 5 minutes and immediately cooled on ice.
- Before each use, briefly vortex and spin down the used reagents.
- The total number of reactions is the number of samples plus one Positive Control and one Negative Control per run. In case of combination this setup with a Kylt Standard, please add appropriate numbers of reactions.
- Prepare the Master-Mix using the components listed below.
- Vortex, spin down and add 16 µl of the finalized Master-Mix to each of the PCR tubes or plate wells ("cavities").

| Reagent | Volume (µl) | |
|---|--------------|--|
| | per Reaction | e.g. n= 7 |
| 2x RT-qPCR-Mix | 10 µl | 70 µl |
| Detection-Mix | 6 µl | 42 µl |
| Total Volume Master-Mix | 16 µl | 112 µl (dispense 16 µl per reaction) |
| RNA (Negative Control / sample RNA / RIC(s) / Positive Control) | 4µl | |
| Total Volume per Reaction | 20 µl | |

- Keep exposure of the 2x RT-qPCR-Mix, Detection-Mix and prepared Master-Mix to (sun)light as short as possible and return it back to appropriate storage temperature right after application.
- Avoid the formation of bubbles when pipetting the mix, samples and controls.
- Add 4 µl of the **Negative Control** to the corresponding cavity and seal it individually, if possible.
- Add 4 µl of each **sample** (including **RIC(s)**, if processed) to the corresponding cavities and seal them individually, if possible.
- Add 4 µl of the **Positive Control** to the corresponding cavity.
- Once all reactions are set up, seal the cavities and briefly spin down.
- Place the cavities in the Real-Time PCR thermal cycler and run the test with Kylt Profile I.

- Kylt Profile I allows for combined run of this and most other Kylt RT-qPCR detection methods as well as Kylt PCR detection products.
- In the event of a combined Real-Time (RT-)PCR run, make sure all necessary channels are detected.
- Please follow the specified instructions of your Real-Time PCR thermal cycler as recommended by the manufacturer.

Kylt® Profil I

| Step No | Description | Temperature | Duration |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Reverse Transcription | 50 °C | 10 min |
| 2 | Activation of Polymerase | 95 °C | 1 min |
| 3 | Denaturation | 95 °C | 10 sec |
| 4 | Annealing & Extension | 60 °C | 1 min |
| 5 | Fluorescence Detection | channels / wave lengths see page 2 | |

} 42 cycles

9. GENERAL PCR-RUN EVALUATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

- An ideal positive PCR curve starts with a linear phase which then increases exponentially and tapers off to a plateau phase.
- The baseline is the mean value of a large section of the beginning of the experiment which is subtracted from all fluorescence values to show only the net increase of fluorescence per well and channel.
- Automated evaluation of the respective Cycler Software may be used. Please take care to identify possible artifacts.
- The threshold, if adjusted manually, should be set close enough to the baseline to include all curves that show a clear exponential phase but to exclude all unspecific fluorescence increases.
- The intersection between the curve and the threshold is the Ct-value. The lower the Ct-value, the higher the concentration of the target molecule in the sample at the beginning of the test.

10. TEST EVALUATION - CONTROL REACTIONS

- The Real-Time PCR run is only valid if the curves of the control reactions can be evaluated as follows:
- If one or more of a RNA Isolation Control (RIC(s)) is processed, its curves must be negative.

| Control Reactions | Channel | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Cy5 | | HEX | | FAM | |
| | Internal Control (IC-RNA) | | Internal Control (beta-actin) | | Pathogen-Specific Channel | |
| Negative Control | negative | Ct > 42 | negative | Ct > 35 | negative | Ct > 42 |
| Positive Control | negative | Ct > 42 | positive | Ct ≤ 35 | positive | Ct > 15 and ≤ 35 |

11. TEST EVALUATION - SAMPLES

| Target | Channel | | Signal | |
|---|---------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Internal Control (IC-RNA) | Cy5 | positive | positive / negative | negative |
| Internal Control (beta-actin) | HEX | positive | positive / negative | negative |
| <i>Porcine Rotavirus Type C</i> | FAM | negative | positive | negative |
| The sample is Porcine Rotavirus Type C | | negative | positive | inhibited |

- The **Internal Control (beta-actin)** is positive: Ct-value ≤ 35 .
- The **Internal Control (IC-RNA)** is positive: Ct-value ≤ 40 .
- The **pathogen-specific channel** is positive: Ct-value ≤ 42 .
- **Recommendation:** In the case of an inhibited sample the test may be repeated with a dilution of the RNA preparation at e.g. 1:4. The Negative Control is used as the diluting agent. Preferably, the entire RNA preparation process is repeated using Kylt RNA/DNA Purification products or appropriate alternative.
- Convenient and reliable sample data entry, Real-Time PCR start, final qualitative analysis and documentation can be conducted with the Kylt Software, please inquire.

12. ORDERING INFORMATION

For a fast and efficient service please send your order to orders.kylt-de@san-group.com and please provide the following information:

- Delivery address
- Invoice address
- Purchaser contact telephone number
- End user name and telephone number (if different)
- Purchase order number
- Product name and catalogue number
- Quantity and size of products
- Indicate if your account is VAT exempt

13. REVISION HISTORY

| Revision | Status | Amendments |
|----------|-------------|--|
| Rev006 | August 2024 | New layout/design, additional step in chapter "Reaction Setup" |

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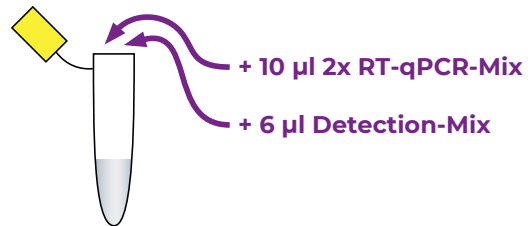




PROTOCOL AT A GLANCE REAL-TIME PCR SETUP

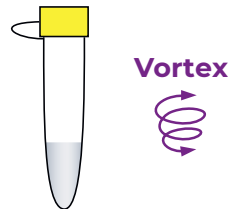
1

Prepare a Master-Mix



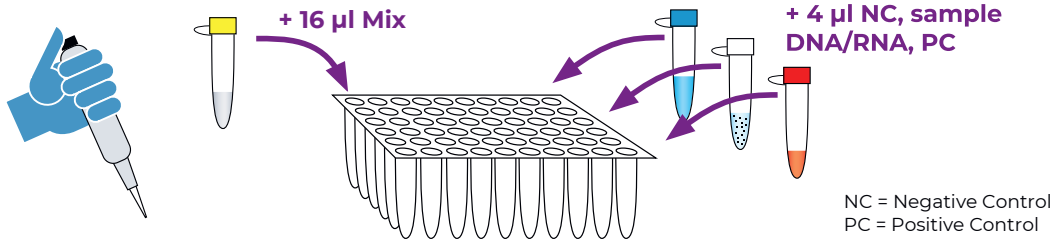
2

Pulse-vortex and spin down



3

Dispense Master-Mix and add 4 µl NC, sample DNA/RNA, PC



4

Seal cavities, spin down (recommended), and start cycler



5

Analysis

